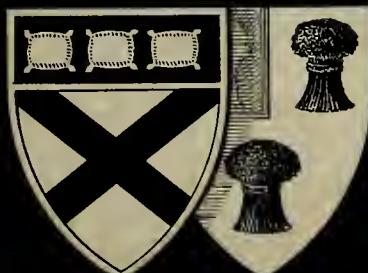




The
Heraldry
of the
Johnstons
by
G·Harvey·Johnston



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W. R. macdonald Esq

From

G. H. Johnson

1905

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T H E

Heraldry of the Johnstons

NOTE.

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THE
Heraldry of the Johnstons

WITH

NOTES ON THE DIFFERENT FAMILIES, THEIR
ARMS AND PEDIGREES

BY

G. HARVEY JOHNSTON

AUTHOR OF "SCOTTISH HERALDRY MADE EASY," ETC.



W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, LIMITED
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Preface.

THE JOHNSTONS are often referred to as the "gentle" Johnstons, and in Border ballad, entitled "The Lads of Wamphray," we find the Galliard, the after stealing Sim Crichton's "winsom dun," calling an invitation :—

"Now Simmy, Simmy of the side,
Come out and see a Johnston ride!
Here's the bonniest horse in a' Nithside,
And a gentle Johnston aboon his hide."

From this we may gather that the term "gentle" is derived from a long pedigree, and not from the ancient manners of the race.

Their past history makes lively reading ; the common foe across the Border was always an outlet for superfluous energy ; the long and tragic feud with the Maxwells kept them busy ; and when these excitements failed them, they had little wars amongst themselves to prevent their swords rusting in the scabbards.

We must not, however, judge these men by the standards of to-day ; they were no better and no worse than their neighbours of the same period.

The family honours include the Marquisate of Annandale ; the Earldoms of Annandale, Hartfell, and Bath ; the Viscountcy of Annand ; the Baronies of Lochwood, Lochmaben, Moffatdale, Evandale, Bath, and Derwent ; the Baronetcies of Caskieben, Elphinstone, Westerhall, Hackness, and Gilford, besides innumerable personal honours ; so, I think, we may safely assume that the Johnstons have done good work for their country.

In compiling this book I have received much assistance from others, and I now tender my sincere and grateful thanks to the Earls of Mansfield and Dalkeith for information about the Gretna property, and for permission to examine charters at Drumlanrig ; to Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, for permission to examine the Records in the Lyon Office ; to F. J. Grant, Lyon Depute,

PREFACE

for assisting me in many ways; to Wm. Rae Macdonald for lending me casts of seals, and for allowing me to examine his copies of *Rolls of Arms*; to Col. Wm. Johnston, C.B., for information about the Caskieben family; and to Miss C. L. Johnstone for information about the Johnstons of Gretna and Newbie.

It only remains to add, that in this work are given all the Arms of the Johnstons that I have been able to find, some of them recorded in the Lyon Office, and many assumed and ascribed.

There are to-day two schools of heraldic students; the one asserts that no Arms are genuine unless recorded, the other maintains that as before the days of the Herald's College or Lyon Office men assumed any Arms they chose they may do so still, provided they do not assume the Arms of another. I have, therefore, in all cases given my authority, so the reader can place his own valuation on the Arms described.

G. H. J.

March 1905.

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Introduction

Introduction.

THE NAME.

THE name of Johnston, spelt in dozens of different ways, was originally derived from the "toun" or home of a man named "John." The successors of John and who owned his lands described themselves as "de Johnston," then "of Johnston," and the principal family was known as "Johnston of Johnston," or "Johnston of that Ilk"—"de eodem" being the Latin equivalent. Finally, the "of" was dropped, and the surname of "Johnston" alone remained. The second Marquis of Annandale is said to have added the final "e" in Johnstone about 1726, and other families followed.

In Scotland there are or were eleven places called Johnston: in Dumfriesshire, the barony and town of Johnstone, and also Johnston now named Eskdalemuir. In Lanarkshire, Johnston, now Dalziel; and Johnston, now Cadder. In Renfrewshire, Johnstone; and Johnston, now Kilbarchan. In Haddington, Johnston close to the dividing line between East and Mid Lothian. In Aberdeenshire, Johnston, now Leslie. In Kincardineshire, Johnston, now Laurencekirk; and in Fifehire, Johnston, now Dunbog.

The city of Perth was formerly known as St. Johns Town or St. Johnstone, but this is derived from the Saint of that name.

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES.

The families of Johnstons may be divided into four groups. By far the largest group inhabited Annandale, in Dumfriesshire. The second includes the Johnstones of Westerraw, Lanarkshire, who in later times moved to Westerhall, in Dumfriesshire. The third the Johnstones of Elphinstone, Haddingtonshire; and the fourth the Johnstones of Caskieben, Aberdeenshire. From the sons, legitimate or illegitimate, and dependants of these families all Johnstons are descended.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

Of the first Arms, these of 1296, nothing need here be said, as they are fully described in this work. What we may call the characteristic Arms of the Johnston family are a Saltire and Chief, the latter charged with three cushions. At first these

INTRODUCTION

Arms were : *Silver, a black saltire and chief, the latter charged with three silver cushions.* The last to record these colours was Johnston of Gormuck in 1680-87. The Chief was then changed to *Red, three gold cushions*, the Field and Saltire remaining as before. The first to record this change were the Johnstons of Clothrie, Straiton (?), and Hilton, Berwickshire, 1672-77. (But see the Arms of Lord Johnston, page 20, paragraph (L).)

Seals and monuments do not give us the colours, at least the earlier ones do not, but from the many examples of Johnston Arms which are here given it will be noticed that, so far as the charges are concerned, nearly all the Dumfriesshire Johnstons used the same Arms up to the end of the seventeenth century, showing that the Arms were territorial and not personal.

CREST.

The first Crest appears to have been a Star, but this seems to have been given up by the first Lord Johnston, who, between the years 1633 and 1643, probably at the earlier date, adopted the now well-known Crest of a Winged Spur.

MOTTO.

"Alight, thieves all" was the earlier Motto, and is supposed to have been adopted when the Johnstons were made Wardens of the Marches. It was simply an order to the Border thieves to dismount and surrender. The first Lord Johnston, probably in 1633, changed it to the more dignified "Nunquam non paratus."

Several other Crests and Mottoes are used by different branches of the family, but these are the typical ones.

SUPPORTERS.

The Crowned Lion and the Horse were the Supporters of the Marquises of Annandale, and are still used by Lord Derwent. The Lion is derived from the Supporters of the Murrays, who were Earls of Annandale before the Johnstons. The Horse is said by Nisbet to have been adopted on account of the Johnstons having been Wardens of the West Marches.

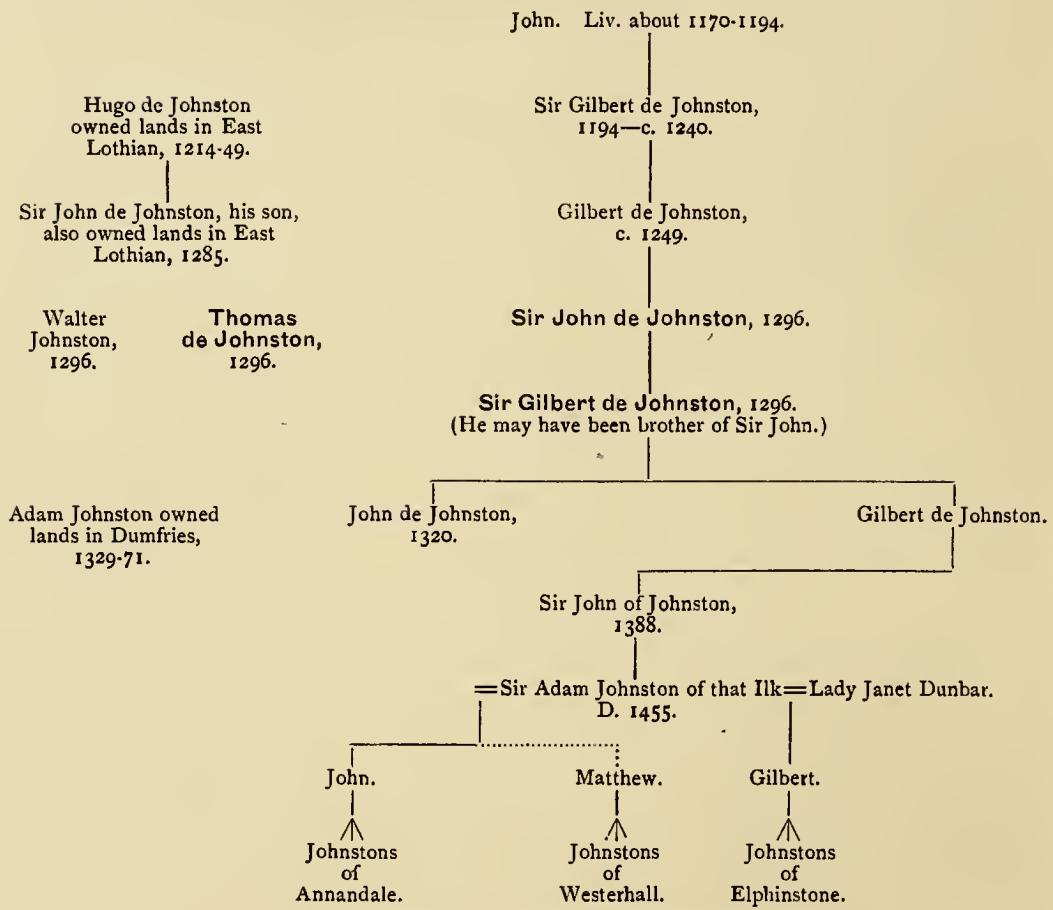
PEDIGREES.

These are only skeletons, to show the connection of the different people whose Arms are mentioned; the names of these particular persons are in thick type. Dotted lines are used when there is a doubt about the connection of individuals.

I.

The First Johnstons

The First Johnstons.



Note.—The names printed in black letters show the members of the family whose Arms are mentioned.

The First Johnstons.

ACCORDING to Sir William Fraser in his *Annandale Book*, the first of this family was named "John," and he obtained lands near Lochmaben, in the Lordship of Annandale, from the first or second Bruce, who possessed that Lordship.

John's son, as "Gilbert de Jonistune," used the surname for the first time shortly before 1214.

Gilbert's grandson, Sir John de Johnston, is the first of the family whose Armorial Bearings have been preserved—in his seal of 1296—and these Arms differ so greatly from the later Arms of the family that they deserve more than a passing word.

As stated above, Annandale belonged to the Bruces, but in 1294 John Baliol, King of Scots, in a patriotic fit determined to expel all Englishmen from Scotland, and in that year bestowed Annandale on Comyn. Baliol was defeated at Dunbar 27th April 1296, and he abdicated 10th July following, Annandale being shortly afterwards restored to Bruce. (Hume Brown's *History of Scotland*.)

Lest it should come as a shock to find a Bruce called an Englishman, it should be explained that he, like several other Barons, held lands both in England and Scotland, and it was a difficult matter for them to retain both lands when the sovereigns of these countries were at war. The Bruces and Baliols were competitors for the Crown of Scotland, so there was no love lost between them; and in 1294 it happened that Bruce was helping the King of England, so was sufficiently an Englishman to be included in Baliol's decree.

On 28th August 1296 four Johnston's swore fealty to King Edward I. of England at Berwick. The Seal of Walter Johnston is no longer in existence, but the Seals of the other three still exist in the Record Office, London. Gilbert de Johnston's Seal shows *a male head facing to left*; that of Thomas de Johnston shows *a squirrel*; and that of Sir John de Johnston alone shows *Arms*.

One would expect from the long connection of the Johnstons with the Bruces that the Arms on the Seal would bear, as they afterwards did, a resemblance to those of Bruce or Annandale, but there is none. The Arms shown are based on those of Comyn: *Blue, three gold garbs* (Plate I., fig. 1).

The garbs or sheaves are of Cumin, a plant cultivated for its seeds. "Ye pay tithe of Cumin," says St. Matthew.

The official description of Sir John de Johnston's Seal is :—

Shield with two garbs, and a canton over a third (garb), charges indistinct (stars?)

INSCRIPTION : S. IOHIS DE IONESTONE MILITIS.

I have an impression of the Seal, the two garbs are quite distinct, but the charge or charges on the Canton (or rather "Quarter," it is so large) may be anything (Plate I., fig. 2). A star divides the beginning and end of the inscription, but this may be only an engraver's improvement on the full stop.

It is curious, however, that the Seal of John Comyn in 1278 shows on the shield : *Three garbs, and a star of six points in chief* (Macdonald's *Scottish Armorial Seals*). This John Comyn was afterwards (1289?-1313) third Earl of Buchan, and so was a contemporary of Sir John de Johnston.

Whether Johnston assumed these Arms believing that the Comyns had "come to stay," or whether he was connected with or related to that family has not yet been decided.

When at a later period the Johnstons changed their Arms to : *Silver a black saltire and chief, the latter charged with three silver cushions* (Plate I., fig. 6), it is probable that they preserved the colours of their old Arms, which would in that case be as shown (Plate I., fig. 3).

Although the garbs ceased to appear in the new Arms, they were later adopted as differences, and the star was used as a crest, and also as a difference.

As the Comyns were practically "wiped out" after Bannockburn in 1314, it was probably at that time that the Johnstons laid aside the unpopular "Comyn" Arms ; or it may have been after 1433, when Sir Adam Johnston of that Ilk married Lady Janet Dunbar, a descendant of the Randolphs and Bruces, that they adopted the new Arms, founded on those of Bruce and Randolph, the victors in the great battle, and both Lords of Annandale.

Bruce bore for Annandale : *Gold, a red saltire and chief* (Plate I., fig. 4); and Randolph or Ranulf bore : *Silver, three red cushions within a red double tressure flory-counter-flory* (Plate I., fig. 5). It will be seen that the second Johnston Arms (Plate I., fig. 6) are compounded of these two coats.

The Sir John de Johnston of 1296 was followed in his estates by Sir Gilbert, John, Gilbert, and Sir John, who fought at the battle of the Solway 1378 and at Otterburn 1388. The last Sir John was father of Sir Adam Johnston of that Ilk, who fought at the battle of Sark 1448 and battle of Arkinholm 1455. He died shortly after the last battle, possibly of wounds received there.

By his first wife, whose name is unknown, he had John, ancestor of the Johnstons of Annandale (*see No. II.*), and possibly Matthew, ancestor of the Johnstons of Westerhall (*see No. III.*) Sir Adam married secondly Lady Janet Dunbar, by whom he was father of Gilbert, ancestor of the Johnstons of Elphinstone (*see No. IV.*)

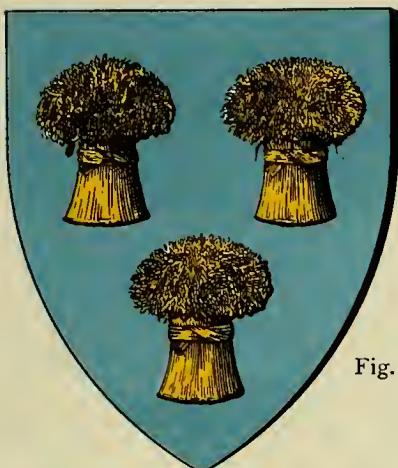


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

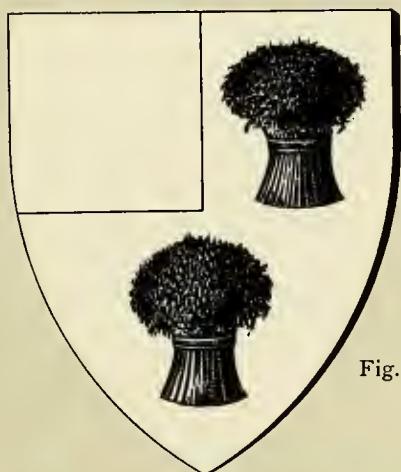


Fig. 3.

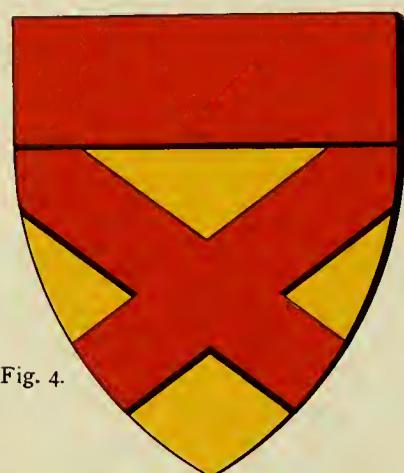


Fig. 4.

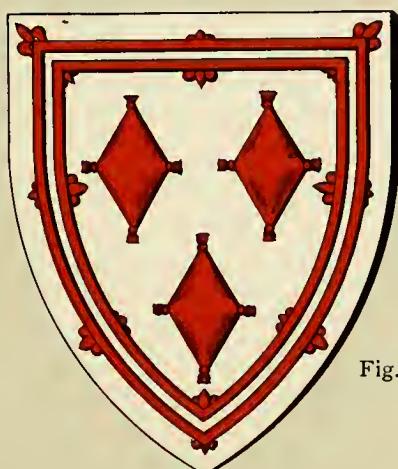


Fig. 5.

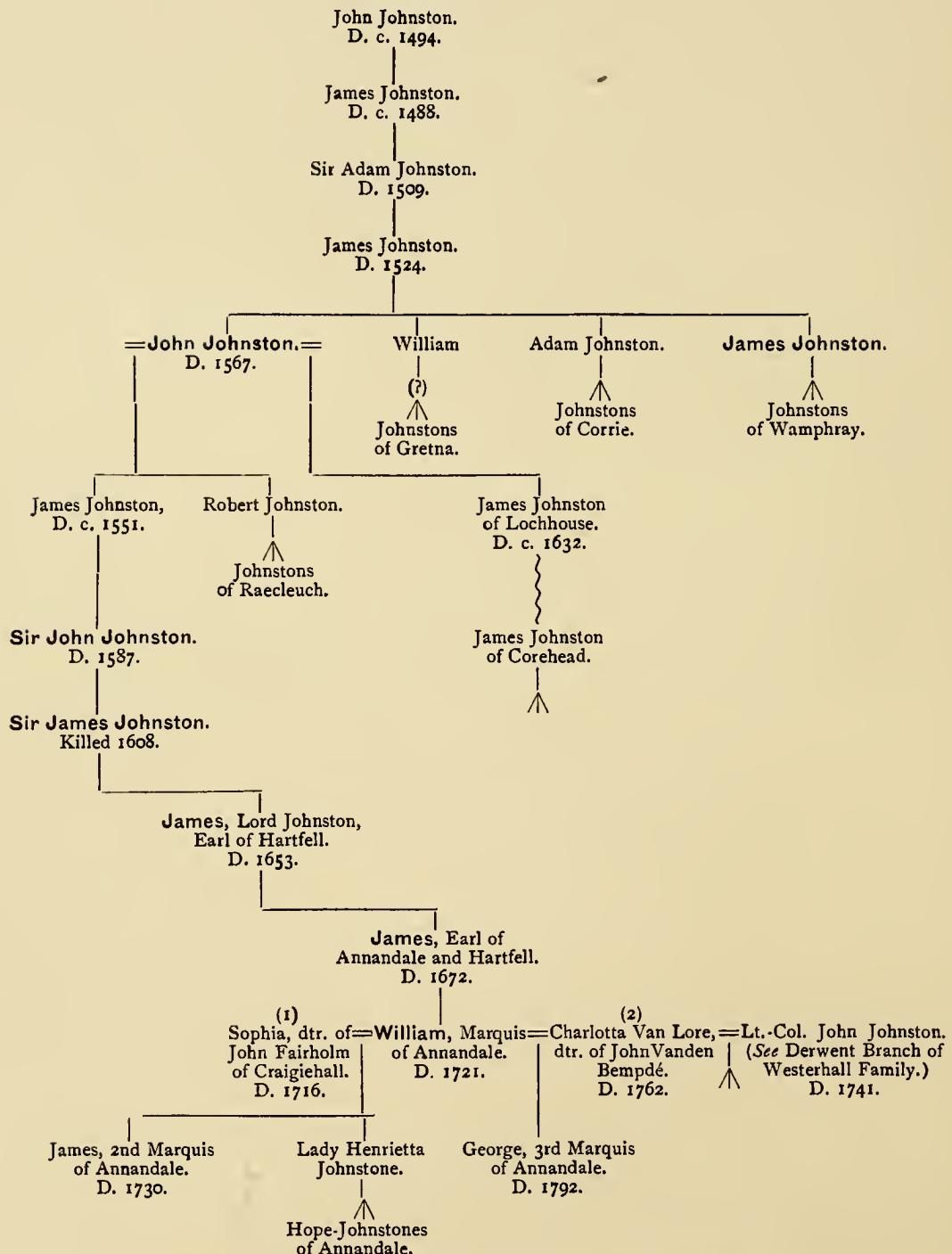


Fig. 6.

II.

The Johnstons of Annandale

The Johnstons of Annandale.



Note.—The names printed in black letters show the members of the family whose Arms are illustrated on the Plate.

The Johnstons of Annandale.

(The Marquises of Annandale.)

JOHN JOHNSTON, eldest son of Sir Adam Johnston of that Ilk, was the first of this family, and was born about 1417. He was present at the battle of Arkinholm in 1455 and battle of Lochmaben in 1484. His grandson, Sir Adam, was also present at the last-mentioned battle. In the time of James, son of this Sir Adam, Lochwood Tower is first mentioned. James had four sons, three of whom certainly founded families: James, ancestor of the Johnstons of Wamphray; Adam, ancestor of the Johnstons of Corrie; William, who is claimed as ancestor by the Johnstons of Gretna; and John, the eldest, carried on the main line of the family. He was twice married; by his first wife he had James, and Robert ancestor of the Johnstons of Raecleuch; and by his second wife he had James Johnston of Lochhouse and Thornik, who left an illegitimate son, James Johnston of Corehead. James, the eldest son by the first marriage, was father of Sir John, who sided with Queen Mary, and was at a later period taken prisoner by the Maxwells. Sir John was father of Sir James Johnston of Dunskeillie, who was treacherously shot by Lord Maxwell in 1608, and who was father of James Johnston, created Lord Johnston in 1633 and Earl of Hartfell in 1643. The Earl's son, James, was created Earl of Annandale and Hartfell in 1661, and his son William was made Marquis of Annandale in 1701. The Marquis was twice married; by his first wife he had James, second Marquis; and Henrietta, who married Charles Hope, created Earl of Hopetoun, and from this marriage descend the Earls of Hopetoun and Marquis of Linlithgow, the Hope-Johnstones of Annandale and Hope-Veres of Craigiehall. By his second wife the Marquis William had George, third Marquis, who died insane in 1792. On the latter's death his personality, amounting to £415,000, was divided into three portions; one-third went to the descendants of his half sister Henrietta, and two-thirds went to his two uterine brothers, sons of the Marchioness Charlotta by her second husband (*see* Hackness branch of the Westerhall Family). His Scottish estates went to the descendants of his half sister Henrietta, who had previously got the estate of Craigiehall on the death of the second Marquis of Annandale. The English estates went to the Hackness Family.

Since the death of the third Marquis of Annandale the titles have remained dormant. In 1794 Sir James Johnstone, Bart. of Westerhall, claimed them, but he died before the case was heard. In 1805 Sir John Lowther Johnstone, Bart. of

Westerhall, claimed them, but he also died before his case was decided. In 1795 the Earl of Hopetoun claimed the Earldoms of Annandale and Hartfell. In 1816 Lady Anne Hope-Johnstone petitioned for the titles, but she also died in 1818. In 1820 John James Hope-Johnstone petitioned, and his case was heard in 1825. It was then decided that heirs male, however remote, came before female heirs. In 1830, 1831, and 1834 Hope-Johnstone again claimed. In 1834 Mr Goodinge-Johnstone petitioned, but produced no evidence. In 1838 Sir Frederick George Johnstone, Bart. of Westerhall, claimed the titles, but he was killed in 1841. In 1844 Mr Dugald Campbell presented a petition. Sir Frederick John Johnstone, Bart. of Westerhall, and Edward Johnstone of Fulford Hall (*see Gretna Family*) were both heard in 1881, but it was decided that neither had made out his claim.

ARMS OF THE JOHNSTONS OF ANNANDALE.

- (A) Seal of JOHN JOHNSTON OF THAT ILK, 1528 (Plate II., fig. 1). (From woodcut in additional *Peerage Case* of Sir F. G. Johnstone, Bart., 1838.)
- (B) Arms of JOHNSTON OF THAT ILK, 1542 (Plate II., fig. 2). (From *Heraldic Manuscript* of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount.)
- (C) Seal of JOHN JOHNSTON OF THAT ILK, 1552 (Plate II., fig. 3). (From engraving, Astle, Plate V., fig. 19.)
- (D) Arms of JOHNSTON OF THAT ILK, 1562 (Plate II., fig. 4). (From *Forman's Roll*, Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.)
- (E) *Forman's Roll*, in Lyon Office, generally known as *Workman's MS.*, agrees with (D).
- (F) Arms of JOHNSTON OF LOCHWOOD, 1582-84 (Plate II., fig. 5). (From *Dunvegan Roll*, and the same are shown in *Roll of Lindsay II.*, in Lyon Office.)
- (G) Arms of JOHNSTON OF THAT ILK, 1591-1621 (Plate II., fig. 6). (From *Earl of Crawford's Roll*, or *Lindsay III.*)
- (H) Arms of SIR JAMES JOHNSTON OF THAT ILK, 1608 (Plate II., fig. 7). (From illustration of his tombstone in Sir Wm. Fraser's *Annandale Book*.)
- (I) Arms, Crest, and Motto of JOHNSTON OF THAT ILK, about 1630 (Plate II., fig. 8). (From description in *Pont's MS.*) This is the first appearance of a crest and motto in connection with this family.
- (J) Seal of JAMES JOHNSTON OF THAT ILK, 1631 (Plate II., fig. 9). He was afterwards created Lord Johnston and Earl of Hartfell. (From illustration in Sir Wm. Fraser's *Annandale Book*.)
- (K) Arms of LORD JOHNSTON, about 1633, in *Sir Jas. Balfour's MS.*, agrees with (B).
- (L) Arms, Crest, Motto, and Supporters of LORD JOHNSTON, 1633-43 (Plate II., fig. 10).

In the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, is an illuminated *Armorial* by John Sawers, who was Snowdon Herald in 1644. The most of the Arms are coloured, but at the end several are drawn in outline in pencil. On page 244 the Arms,

etc., of Lord Johnston are shown, as reproduced in miniature here, minus the mantling and helmet. As this title was created in 1633, and his Lordship was raised to the Earldom of Hartfell in 1643, the drawing was probably made between these years. This is the first appearance of the Winged Spur as the Crest, and of "Nunquam non paratus" as the Motto, of this family.

As regards the Arms and Supporters, the letter "G" (gules) is written on the chief, "or" on the *centre cushion*, "S" (sable) on the *saltire*, and "lion" on the *dexter horse*; but as all these notes are in fresh pencil marks, they must be modern compared with the original drawing. In the base of the shield a horn is shown with the cord overlapping the saltire; this is surely an error, and is probably the remains of another coat of arms drawn on this page and afterwards cancelled.

It is possible that these fresh notes of the colours cover old writing, in which case this would be the first appearance of the *Red chief with gold cushions*, but with the doubt thus cast on the value of these notes, and the fact that bound in the same volume is an *Heraldic Manuscript* by T. Crawford of Edinburgh, who died about 1660, and who gives the Arms of the Earl of Hartfell as: *Silver a chief and saltire black, on the last (first) three silver cushions*, I think we may safely assume that the colours of the *chief* have not yet changed.

(M) Seal of JAMES, FIRST EARL OF ANNANDALE AND HARTFELL, 1666 (Plate II., fig. 11), shows Coronet above Shield, but no Supporters, Crest, or Motto. (From illustration in Sir Wm. Fraser's *Annandale Book*.)

(N) Seal of the FIRST MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE (Plate II., fig. 12), WILLIAM, SECOND EARL OF ANNANDALE AND HARTFELL; married in 1682 Sophia Fairholm, heiress of Craigiehall, and he was created Marquis of Annandale in 1701. The Arms are Johnston and Fairholm quartered. Round the Shield is the Motto of the Order of the Thistle; above the Shield is the Coronet; the Supporters are the Lion and Horse; and on a ribbon at the foot is the Motto, "Nunquam non paratus." (From illustration in Sir Wm. Fraser's *Annandale Book*.)

(O) WILLIAM, SECOND EARL OF ANNANDALE AND HARTFELL (afterwards Marquis of Annandale), recorded his Arms in the Lyon Office in 1694 (Plate II., fig. 13):—

ARMS. 1 and 4, *Silver, a black saltire, and on a red chief three gold cushions* (JOHNSTON); 2 and 3, *Gold, a red anchor* (FAIRHOLM).

DEXTER SUPPORTER. *A silver lion with a blue tongue, and crowned gold.*

SINISTER SUPPORTER. *A silver horse, with red harness and saddle.*

CREST. *A gold winged spur.*

MOTTO. *Nunquam non paratus.*

Nisbet in his *Heraldry*, 1722, referring to the alteration in the colours of the chief in the Johnston Arms from *Black with three silver cushions* to *Red with three gold cushions*, says the latter has been used "of late," so the alteration, so far as this family is concerned, was probably made in 1694, when the Arms were recorded.

JOHNSTONS OF ANNANDALE

(P) Above the door of a building at Craigiehall the Arms of the MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE are carved in stone: 1 and 4, Johnston; 2 and 3, Fairholm, on circular shield, surrounded by ribbon with Motto of the Order of the Thistle; on the top a marquis' coronet, out of which rises a helmet in profile barred; at the head of all is the mantling and the crest, a winged spur. Dexter Supporter, a lion; Sinister Supporter, a horse. Both Supporters stand on straight ribbons, the one beneath the lion having "Nunquam non," and the other beneath the horse having "Paratus," carved on it.

(Q) On the wall at the back of the Hopetoun Gallery in Abercorn Church are painted the Arms of the EARL OF HOPETOUN. They are: on Dexter side, *Blue, a gold chevron between three bezants* (HOPE), impaling, on Sinister side, 1 and 4, Johnston; 2 and 3, Fairholm. The Hopetoun Supporters, Crest, and Motto are also there. On each side is a large "Earl's Coronet," beneath which is the letter "H."

(R) Seal of JAMES JOHNSTON OF WAMPHRAY, 1555, shows: *Shield with three cushions in chief, and a saltire in base.* Inscription: "S. IACOBI IONSTOVNE." (*Buckleuch MSS. Report.*)

(S) Arms of JOHNSTON OF COREHEAD AND LOCHHOUSE (Plate II., fig. 14):—
 ARMS. *Silver, on a red invecked saltire a gold spur, and on a red engrailed chief three gold cushions.*
 CREST. *A gold spur without wings.*
 MOTTO. *Ad arma paratus.*

(From description in Robson's *British Herald*.) These Johnstons were illegitimate, but what authority Robson had for the Arms I do not know.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

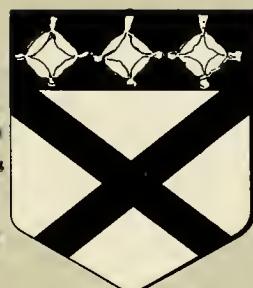


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

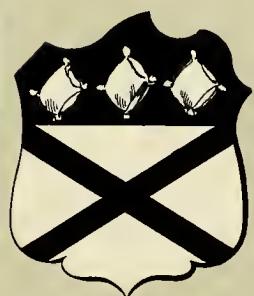


Fig. 6.

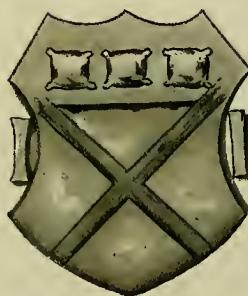


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

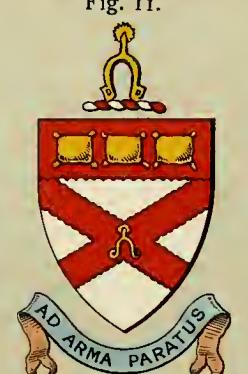
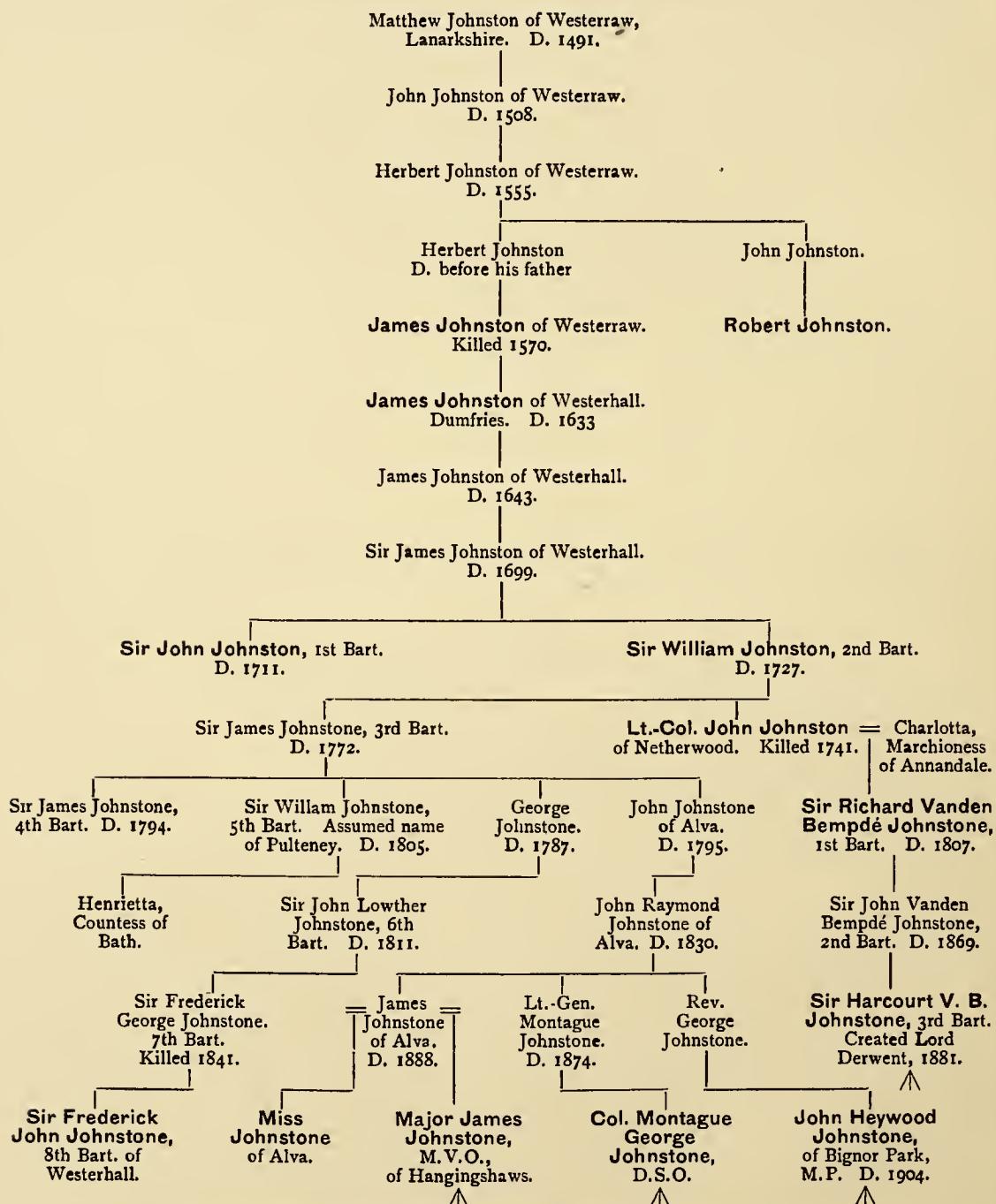


Fig. 14.

III.

The Johnstons of Westerhall, Alva, and Hackness

The Johnstons of Westerhall, Alva, and Hackness.



Note.—The names printed in black letters show the members of the family whose Arms are illustrated on the Plate.

The Johnstons of Westerhall, (Baronets)

Alva, and Hackness (a Baron).

THIS family may be, and probably is, a cadet of the Johnstons of that Ilk, but this fact has not yet been proved.

The *Auchinleck Chronicle*, written or copied in the reign of King James V. (1513-1542), says that in August 1454 the two sons of the Laird of Johnston took the castle of Lochmaben, and that the King gave it into their keeping. It will be observed that the sons are not named.

In the *City of Edinburgh Accounts* mention is made of a payment to Matthew Johnston for lances of wood, etc., supplied to Lochmaben Castle in 1455-56.

In 1459-60 Matthew and Herbert Johnston while keepers of Lochmaben Castle were fined for failing to produce Andrew Halliday.

Herbert Johnston can be proved to be a son of Johnston of that Ilk, but Matthew Johnston has not yet been proved. The point, as will be seen, is a nice one: Was Matthew the second unnamed son of the Laird of Johnston who took Lochmaben Castle in August 1454?

In 1455 the Douglases were defeated at the battle of Arkinholm and their lands were divided amongst the King's friends and supporters. One of these was Matthew Johnston, who in November 1455 had sasine of the Westerraw half of the Douglas lands of Pedinane, Lanarkshire. Matthew died in 1491. His great-great-great-grandson, James Johnston, purchased the lands of Glendonyng, Dumfriesshire, in 1605, and changed the name to Westerhall. These lands were subsequently erected into a Barony, and have remained the principal seat of the family ever since. The great-grandson of this James, named John, was created a Baronet in 1700.

The third son of the third Baronet succeeded his brother as fifth baronet. He married Frances, only daughter of Daniel Pulteney, cousin of the Earl of Bath, and changed his name to Pulteney on succeeding to the great estates of that family. Dying in 1805 he left an only daughter, Henrietta, who was created Countess of Bath in 1792, but she died without issue.

From George, fourth son of the third baronet, descend the sixth, seventh and eighth Baronets.

The fifth son of the third baronet was John Johnstone of Alva, who has left many descendants.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Johnston of Netherwood, second son of the second Baronet of Westerhall, married the widow of the first Marquis of Annandale, and their son Richard Vanden Bempd^e Johnston inherited the English estates of George, third Marquis of Annandale, in 1792. He was created a Baronet in 1795, and his grandson, the third Baronet was created Baron Derwent in 1881.

ARMS OF THE JOHNSTONS OF WESTERHALL.

- (A) Seal of JAMES JOHNSTON OF WESTERRAW, 1557 (Plate III., fig. 1). (From woodcut in additional *Peerage Case* of Sir F. G. Johnstone, 1838).
- (B) Seal of JAMES JOHNSTON OF WESTERRAW, 1612 (Plate III., fig. 2). (From woodcut in additional *Peerage Case* of Sir F. G. Johnstone, 1838).
- It will be observed that the Arms are the same as Johnston of Annandale in both the above seals.
- In the Act of Parliament 1662 complaint is made that cadets and others are using the Arms of heads of families without difference, and it is probably in consequence of this that we find on the—
- (C) Seal of SIR WM. JOHNSTON, SECOND BARONET OF WESTERHALL, 1719 (Plate III., fig. 3), a heart added in the centre of the saltire. It has been suggested that the heart was added in 1700 when the Baronetcy was created. (From woodcut and description in additional *Peerage Case* of Sir F. G. Johnstone, 1838).
- (D) About 1722 the heart was removed from the centre of the saltire and placed in base, it was also crowned (above *Peerage Case*).

This family has never recorded Arms in the Lyon Office, but the present Baronet bears the Arms described and engraved in *Nisbet's Heraldry*, 1722:—

ARMS. *Silver a black saltire, in base a red heart crowned gold; on a red chief three gold cushions* (Plate III., fig. 4).

CREST. *A gold winged spur.*

MOTTO. *Nunquam non paratus.* There is also in addition the Baronet's badge: *A red open left hand on a silver shield.*

ARMS OF THE ALVA BRANCH.

- (E) MISS JOHNSTONE OF ALVA, and her half brother MAJOR JAMES JOHNSTONE, M.V.O., of Hangingshaws, descended from the fifth son of the third Baronet of Westerhall, recorded Arms in the Lyon Office in 1904. These are the same as Westerhall (D) but with the addition of a *Black annulet in chief* (Plate III., fig. 5). Crest and Motto as Westerhall.
- (F) COLONEL M. G. JOHNSTONE, D.S.O., CADET OF ALVA, recorded Arms in the Lyon Office in 1898. These are the same as Alva (E) but with the addition of a *Gold portcullis in the centre of the saltire* (Plate III., fig. 6). Crest and Motto as Westerhall.

(G) The late J. HEYWOOD JOHNSTONE, M.P., CADET OF ALVA, recorded Arms in the Lyon Office in 1899. These are the same as Alva (E) but with the addition of *Five silver fleurs-de-lis on the saltire* (Plate III., fig. 7). Crest and Motto as Westerhall.

ARMS OF THE HACKNESS AND DERWENT BRANCH.

(H) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN JOHNSTON, SECOND SON OF THE SECOND BARONET OF WESTERHALL, married, after 1721, the widow of the first Marquis of Annandale. She was Charlotta Van Lore, daughter and heiress of John Vanden Bempdé. As "JOHN JOHNSTON OF NETHERWOOD, DUMFRIESSHIRE," he recorded Arms in the Lyon Office between the years 1700 and 1729:—

ARMS. *Silver a black saltire, between two mullets in chief and an anchor in base red, all within a blue border; on a red chief three gold cushions* (Plate III., fig. 8).

CREST. *A winged spur.*

MOTTO. *Caute et sedulo.*

These Arms are peculiar, they have no resemblance to the Westerhall Arms, and the anchor recalls Sophia Fairholm, who was the first wife of the first Marquis of Annandale, whose second wife and widow married this John Johnston of Netherwood. The Motto is also unusual. He is evidently identical with (I) as the inventory of his goods was given up in 1741 by his widow the Marchioness of Annandale and his son Richard Bempdé Johnstone.

(I) The same man described as second son of SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, SECOND BARONET OF WESTERHALL, recorded Arms for the second time in the Lyon Office in 1735:—

ARMS. *Silver a black saltire, between a black crescent in chief and a red heart crowned gold in base; on a red chief three gold cushions* (Plate III., fig. 9).

CREST. *A gold winged spur, with red leather.*

MOTTO. *Nunquam non paratus.*

(J) His son RICHARD BEMPDÉ JOHNSTONE was created a Baronet in 1795, having inherited the Hackness estates in Yorkshire. His Arms were:—

ARMS. 1 and 4 as Johnstone of Westerhall (D above). 2 and 3 *Per fess, the chief gold with a black double-headed demi-eagle displayed; the base per pale, the dexter portion red with a gold tower; the sinister portion green with five gold towers in saltire* (Vanden Bempdé) (Plate III., fig. 10). In addition there is the Baronet's badge not shown.

CREST and MOTTO as Johnstone of Westerhall.

(K) When his grandson, the third Baronet, was created BARON DERWENT in 1881 he added SUPPORTERS: Dexter, *An ermine lion crowned gold*; Sinister, *An ermine horse, bridled and saddled red*. Both Supporters are charged on the shoulder with a *small gold shield on which is a red winged spur* (Plate III., fig. 11).

(L) Seal of ROBERT JOHNSTON, son of John Johnston, son of Herbert Johnston, senior, of Westerraw, 1580, shows the same Arms as Johnston of that Ilk (*Peerage Case of Sir F. J. W. Johnstone of Westerhall*, undated).

NOTE.—The *difference* of a heart adopted by the Westerhall family is supposed to be taken from the Douglas Arms, to commemorate the part which their earliest proven ancestor, Matthew Johnston, took in defeating the Douglases at Arkinholm in 1455.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

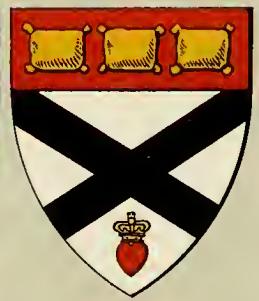


Fig. 4.

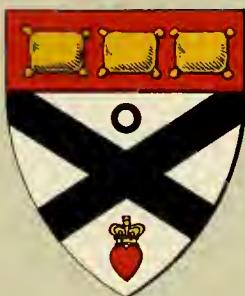


Fig. 5.

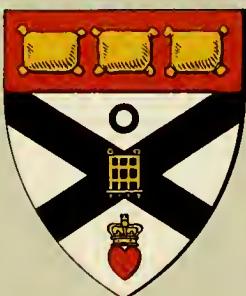


Fig. 6.

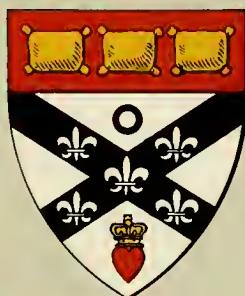


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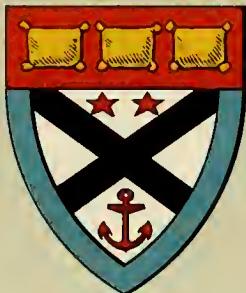


Fig. 8.

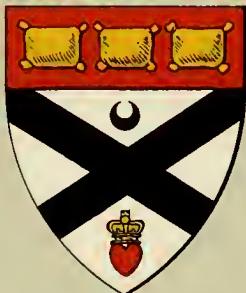


Fig. 9.

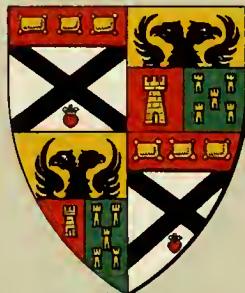


Fig. 10.

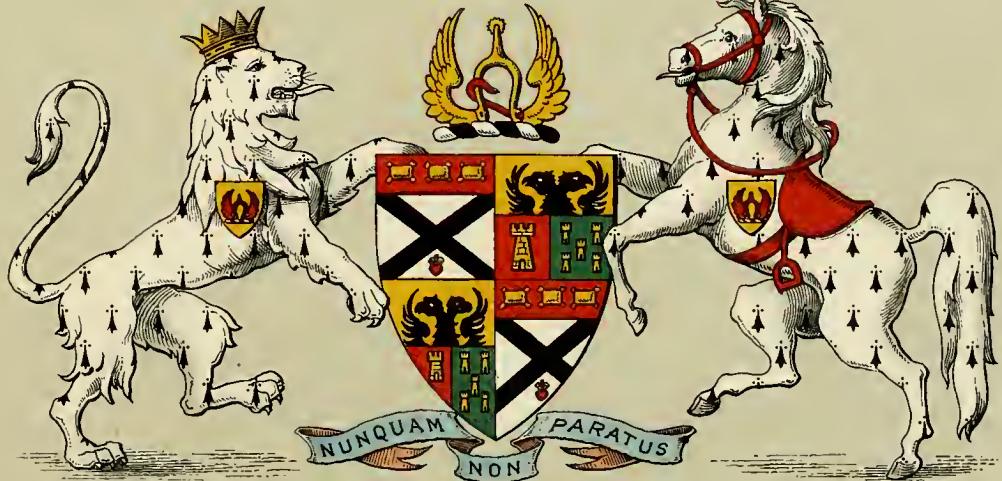
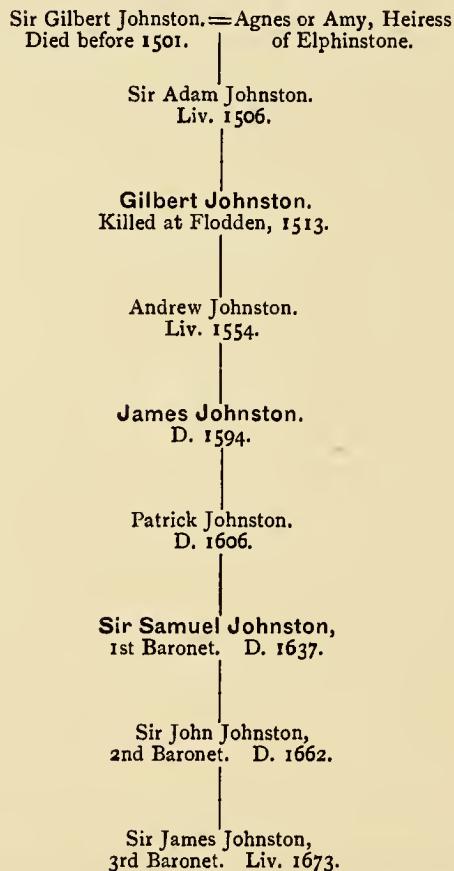


Fig. 11

IV.

The Johnstons of Elphinstone

The Johnstons of Elphinstone.



Note.—The names printed in black letters show the members of the family whose Arms are illustrated on the Plate.

The Johnstons of Elphinstone.

(Baronets.)

THE first of this family was Sir Gilbert Johnston, son of Sir Adam Johnston of that Ilk by his second wife, who is generally supposed to be Janet Dunbar, daughter of the Earl of March and widow of Sir William Seton, by whom she was mother of George, first Lord Seton. Some authorities think she was not a Dunbar but a Seton; but the heraldic evidence is in favour of her being a Dunbar, as a rose is the *difference* in the Arms of the Johnstons of Elphinstone, and roses are the charges on the border of the shield of the Earls of Dunbar. Sir Gilbert married Agnes or Amy, daughter and heiress of Alexander Elphinstone of Elphinstone, East Lothian, and died before 1501. His grandson, another Gilbert, fell on "Flodden's fatal field" in 1513. The great-great-grandson of the last Gilbert, named Samuel, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628. He died in 1637, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John, second Baronet, who, dying in 1662, left a son, Sir James, third Baronet.

For several generations they had worked the coal in East Lothian, and in the end apparently these operations ruined the family. The third Baronet had to part with his lands, and his fate is unknown.

ARMS OF THE JOHNSTONS OF ELPHINSTONE.

- (A) Arms of the EARLS OF DUNBAR (Plate IV., fig. 1), showing the roses on the border. These varied in number, but were generally eight.
- (B) Over the fireplace in the great hall of Elphinstone Tower are carved eight shields of Arms; the Johnston shield shows, although not very clearly, the rose in the centre of the saltire (Plate IV., fig. 2). The shields are shown in Macgibbon & Ross' *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, but they are not correctly named. The date of this shield is unknown. (From drawing of the original.)
- (C) Seal of GILBERT JOHNSTON (Plate IV., fig. 3). This is a detached seal in the Register House, Edinburgh; as it has the rose on the saltire, it evidently belongs to the Elphinstone branch. The inscription is "S. GILBERTI JOHNSON," so it is probably the seal of Gilbert, who fell at Flodden, 1513, as his grandfather, the only other Gilbert known in this family, was a

Knight. The broad division, like a fess, between the saltire and the cushions is peculiar. (Drawn from a cast of the seal.)

- (D) Arms of JOHNSTON OF ELPHINSTONE, about 1580 (Plate IV., fig. 4), in the *Seton Armorial*, which belonged to James Espleine: 1, Seton: 2 and 3, Johnston; 4, Elphinstone. (Drawn from facsimile of the armorial.)
- (E) Seal of JAMES JOHNSTON OF ELPHINSTONE, 1588-89 (Plate IV., fig. 5). Inscription: "S. IACOBI IOHNESTO[N DE E]LPHINS," on an Errol charter. The impression is badly damaged, and not of much value for heraldic purposes. (Drawn from a cast of the seal.)
- (F) JOHNSTON OF ELPHINSTONE, about 1630 (Plate IV., fig. 6). (From description in *Pont's MS.*, but no mention is there made of the three cushions.)
- (G) JOHNSTON OF ELPHINSTONE, about 1633 (Plate IV., fig. 7). *Sir James Balfour's MS.* gives: *Silver, a saltire and rose black.* No mention is made of the chief or cushions. If the rose was black, it must have been placed on the field, probably in base, like the Westerhall heart.
- (H) In *Gentlemen's Arms in Reign of Charles I. (1625-49)* (Stodart, *Scottish Arms*), the Arms are given as in the *Seton Armorial* (Plate IV., fig. 4), see (D) above.
- (I) In Prestongrange West Burying-ground, not far from Elphinstone Tower, is a stone panel, presumably part of a mural monument (Plate IV., fig. 8). It shows the Arms of Brown impaled with those of Johnston of Elphinstone. The date is 1633, so the lady may have been Mary, sister or daughter of the first Baronet, but I have no evidence on this point. The cushions do not appear.

Among the Testaments in the Commissariot of Edinburgh is one of "Marion Johnston sometime spouse of Robert Broun, sailor in Prestongrange. Constabularie of Haddington," recorded 7th November 1633, and it will be observed that the initials of both husband and wife, and also the date, agree with the monument. In the Testament there is no mention of any connection with the Johnstons of Elphinstone. A "sailor" might mean a captain of a ship or a shipowner.

- (J) Nisbet in his *Heraldry*, 1722, gives: 1 and 4, Seton; 2, Johnston; 3, Buchan (Plate IV., fig. 9).

He also says that the Arms of Seton are borne as superior and over lord of Elphinstone, and Buchan, as carried by Lord Seton. He says the Arms "are curiously embossed and illuminated on a roof of a Hall in the house of Seaton."

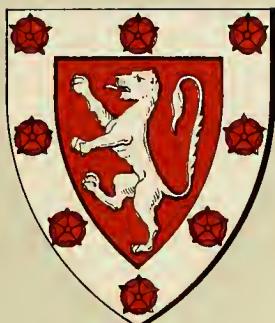


Fig. 1.

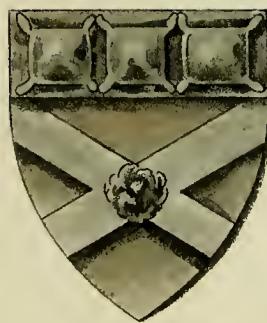


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

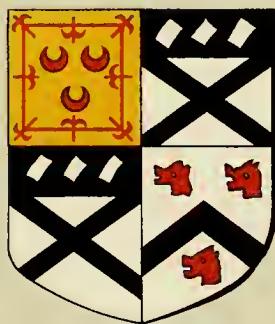


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

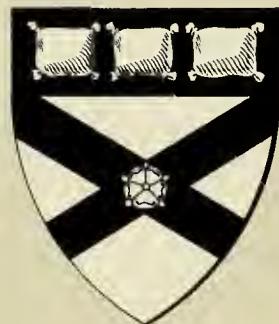
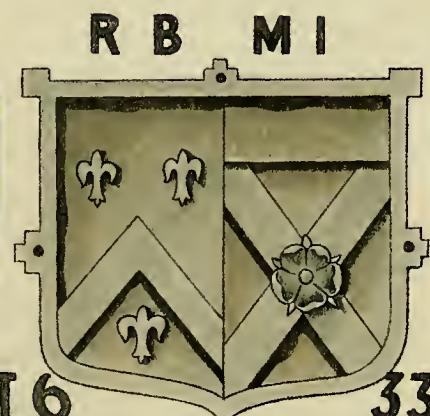


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



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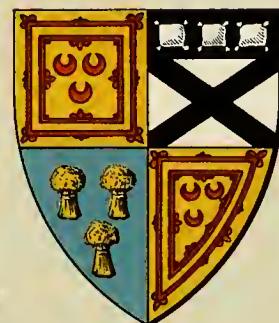
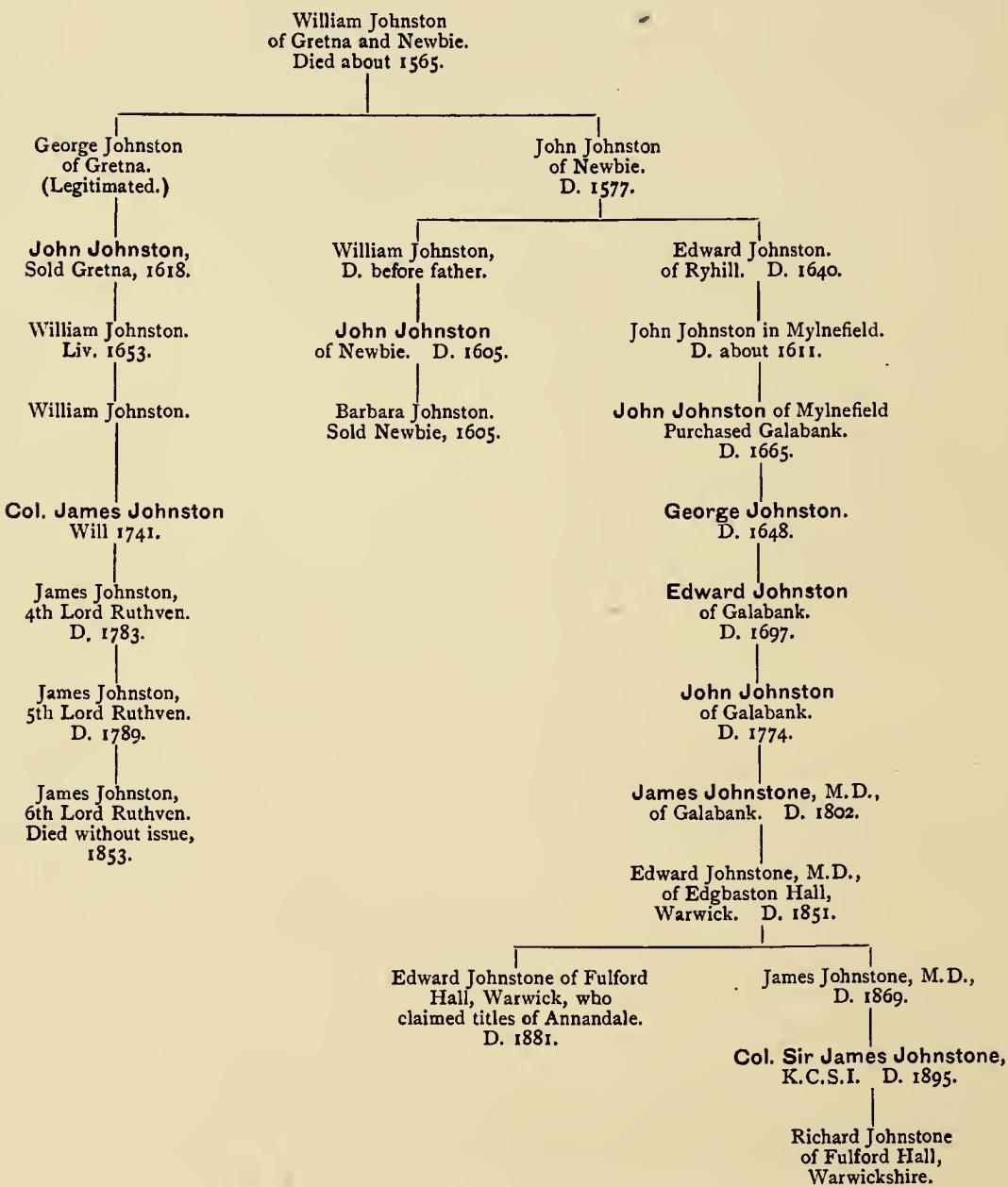


Fig. 9.

V.

The Johnstons of Gretna and of Newbie

The Johnstons of Gretna and of Newbie.



Note.—The names printed in black letters show the members of the family whose Arms are illustrated on the Plate.

The Johnstons of Gretna and of Newbie.

THIS ancient family may be a branch of the Johnstons of that Ilk, but the connection has not yet been proved. In the claim of Edward Johnstone of Fulford Hall of the Annandale titles, it was asserted that William Johnston of Gretna and Newbie, who died about 1565, was identical with William, a son of James Johnston of that Ilk. The claim was not made out. There was a Gilbert Johnston of Gretna, living 1454, and a Thomas Johnston of Gretna and William Johnston, "young laird of Gartno," living 1513. The Lord Chancellor suggested that William Johnston of Gretna and Newbie was likely to be a son of the above-named "young laird."

William Johnston of Gretna and Newbie, who died about 1565, left two sons. George, probably the elder, was illegitimate, but was legitimated. He succeeded to the Gretna property. The younger son, John, succeeded to the Newbie property. George of Gretna was followed by his son John, who sold Gretna in 1618, and was great-grandfather of Colonel James Johnston, Provost of Lochmaben in 1725. The Colonel married the heiress of the Ruthvens, and his son, grandson, and great-grandson became respectively fourth, fifth, and sixth Lords Ruthven, the last dying without issue in 1853.

We must now return to John Johnston of Newbie, the legitimate son of William Johnston of Gretna and Newbie. He had two sons: (1) William, whose granddaughter, Barbara, sold Newbie in 1605; (2) Edward of Ryhill, from whom descended —through the Johnstons of Mylnefield, Galabank, and Edgbaston Hall, Warwick—Edward Johnstone of Fulford Hall, who unsuccessfully claimed the Annandale titles, and the present Richard Johnstone of Fulford Hall, Warwickshire.

ARMS OF THE NEWBIE LINE.

(A) Seal of JOHN JOHNSTON OF NEWBIE, 1604 (Plate V., fig. 1). It will be noticed that three stars take the place of the usual saltire. (From illustration in Sir Wm. Fraser's *Annandale Book*.)

NOTE.—Newbie Tower is now represented by a small heap of stones.

(B) Arms on three tombs of the JOHNSTONS OF GALABANK, in Annan Churchyard, dated 1648, 1697, 1722. All have the same Arms as the Johnstons of that Ilk, with the non-heraldic addition of different initials on either side of the saltire (Plate V., fig. 2). (From photographs of the tombs.)

(C) JOHN JOHNSTON OF GALABANK recorded Arms in the Lyon Office in 1772 (Plate V., fig. 3):—

garbo

ARMS. *The saltire is wavy, and a star, rose, and two mullets are added as further differences.*

CREST. *A winged spur proper.*

MOTTO. *Nunquam non paratus.*

(D) Seal of JAMES JOHNSTON, M.D., son of the above (Plate V., fig. 4). (From engraving of his seal.) I am informed that the Arms on his bookplate also show the saltire with wavy lines.

(E) COLONEL SIR JAMES JOHNSTONE, K.C.S.I., recorded Arms in the Lyon Office in 1871 (Plate V., fig. 5). They are the same as Galabank, *see* (C) above, except that the saltire has straight edges.

ARMS OF THE GRETNA LINE.

According to Nisbet's *Heraldry*, the Arms cut in stone on the old house of Graitnay in 1598 show:—

ARMS. *A saltire between two mullets, one in chief and the other in base, and a chief with three cushions.*

CREST. *A man armed cap-a-pie on horseback, brandishing a sword.*

MOTTO. *Nunquam non paratus.*

The old house of Graitnay stood near the present Old Graitnay farmhouse, but has now disappeared. I have discovered stones which, apparently, if joined together, would form the stone described by Nisbet. In the wall of Gretna House is the Crest (Plate V., fig. 6). The stone is 10 inches deep by 12 inches broad. In the wall of a barn at Old Graitnay is the Shield, with Arms and the date (Plate V., fig. 6). This stone is far from the ground, just under the slates, and is difficult to measure exactly. The measurements sent to me are 15½ inches deep by 13½ inches broad, so that the width of the two stones is approximately the same.

Nisbet gives the date as 1598, but the correct date is 1573; he also says the Motto is *Nunquam non paratus*. I can find no trace of this part of the stone, and doubt if it ever existed, as this family has always used the Motto *Cave paratus*. On each side of the shield are the letters **J** **J**=John Johnston.

(F) Above the porch of the present Graitnay Hall is a stone showing the Arms, Crest, and Motto of this family (Plate V., fig. 7). The Arms are those of Johnston of that Ilk, the Stars above and below the Saltire being absent.

The date on this house is 1710, and as the property had ceased to belong to the Johnstons before that date, this stone probably came from the old house of Graitnay also.

(G) Nisbet in his *Heraldry*, 1722, says that the Arms in his time, and as matriculated in the Lyon Register, are :—

ARMS. *Silver, a black saltire ; on a red chief three gold cushions.*

CREST. *A horseman armed cap-a-pie, brandishing a sword.*

MOTTO. *Cave paratus.*

These agree with (F) above. It should be added that, in spite of Nisbet's statement, these Arms are not to be found in the existing Lyon Register.



Fig. 1.

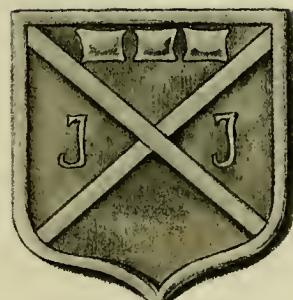


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

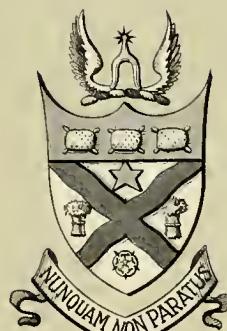


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

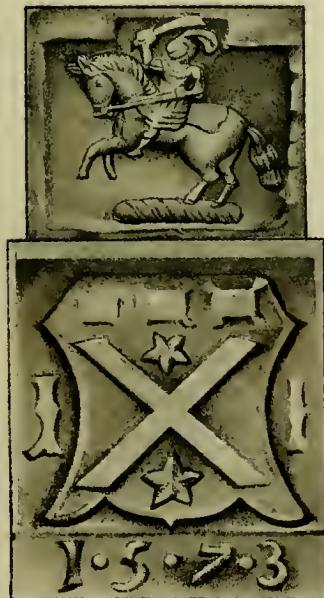


Fig. 6.

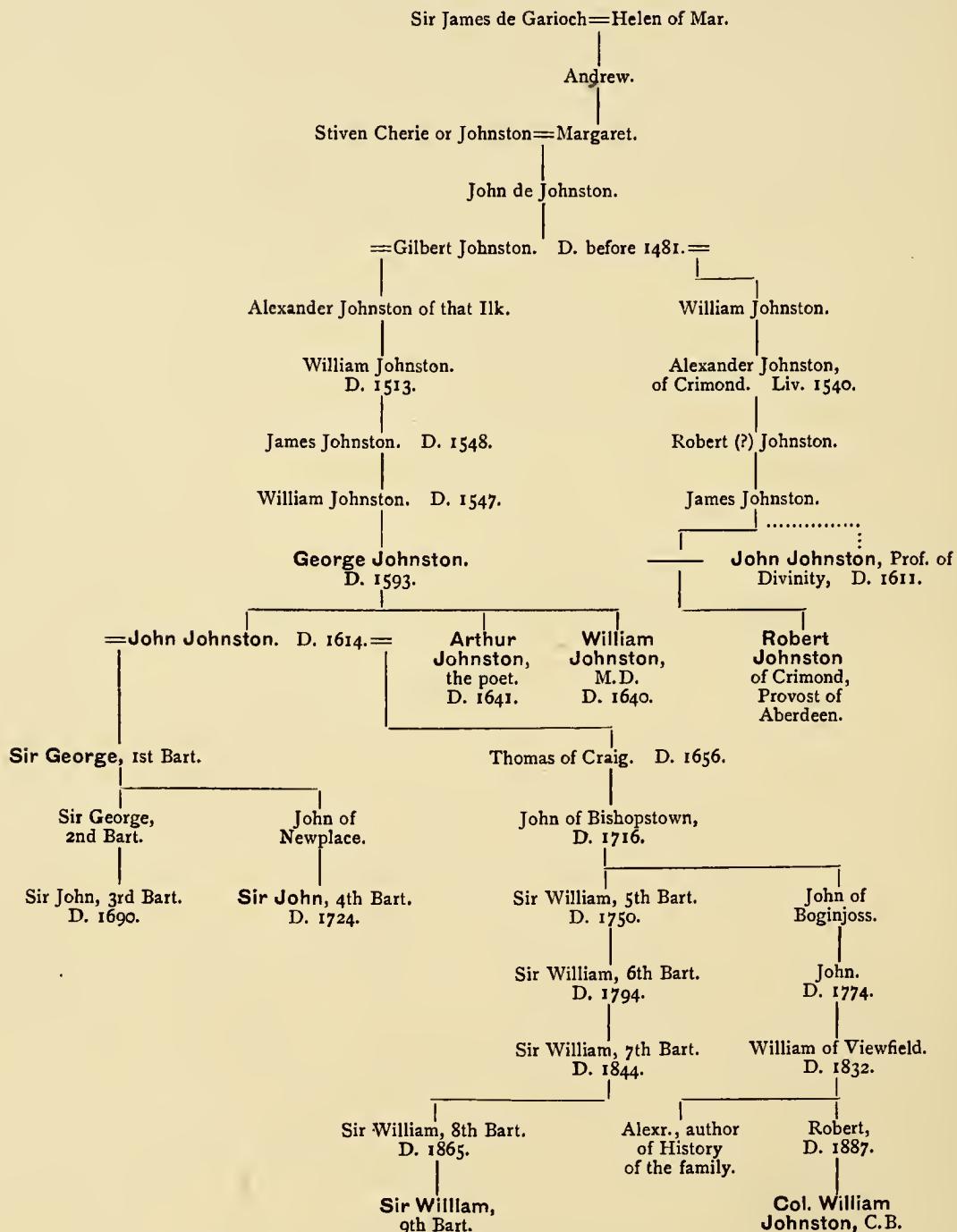


Fig. 7.

VI.

The Johnstons of that Ilk and Caskieben

The Johnstons of that Ilk and Caskieben.



Note.—The names printed in black letters show the members of the family whose Arms are illustrated on the Plate.

The Johnstons of Caskieben.

(Baronets.)

THIS family claims descent from a Stiven Johnston, clerk, said to be a son of Johnston of that Ilk, in Dumfriesshire (*History of this family*, by Alexander Johnston, junr., W.S., 1832). This assertion is also made in Douglas' *Baronage*, 1798. If the first of this family was named Johnston, there is nothing to show that he was related to the Dumfriesshire family. Stodart, in *Scottish Arms*, 1881, says: "There seems no reason to think that this Aberdeenshire family is a branch of the Annandale Johnstones. In or before 1380 Andrew Garviach, Lord of Caskyben, gave a charter of Kinbruyn and Badechash to his son-in-law, Stephen Cherie, and Margaret, his wife; Johnston, near Aberdeen, being part of the great estate brought to her husband by this lady, a co-heir of the Earldom of Mar, her descendants took their surname from it apparently about 1428."

Stiven's grandson, Gilbert, who died before 1481, was twice married, and from the second marriage come the Johnstons of Crimond. Of the first marriage was Alexander, who got his lands of Caskieben erected into a barony in 1502, and from that date this family has been known as "of that Ilk." George, the great-great-grandson of Alexander, died 1593, leaving several sons. Two of these were Arthur Johnston, the poet, and William Johnston, M.D.; the eldest son was John, who died 1614. He was twice married. By his first wife he had George, created a Baronet in 1626, who was father of Sir George, second Baronet, who sold Caskieben in 1660 to Sir John Keith, who changed the name to Keith Hall. The second Baronet was succeeded by his son, Sir John, who, having aided Captain Campbell to abduct Miss Wharton, a rich heiress, was hanged at Tyburn in 1690. On his death the title went to his cousin John, who became fourth Baronet. He purchased the estate of Craig and part of the estate of Cordyce, and changed the names to Caskieben. He was present at the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715, along with his only son, who was killed. Sir John died in 1724.

We must now go back to John Johnston, who died 1614. By his second marriage he had Thomas Johnston of Craig, father of John Johnston of Bishopstown, who died 1716. He was father of Sir William Johnston, fifth Baronet, and John Johnston of Boginjoss. The fifth Baronet had to sell his property, and died 1750. He was succeeded by his son, Sir William, who purchased the estate of Hilton, in Aberdeenshire. His grandson, the eighth Baronet, had to sell this property, and his son is the present Baronet.

From John Johnston of Boginjoss descend Alexander Johnston, author of a history of the family, and Colonel Wm. Johnston, C.B., heir presumptive to the Baronetcy.

ARMS OF JOHNSTON OF CASKIEBEN.

- (A) Arms of JOHNSTON OF THAT ILK AND CASKIEBEN, c. 1550 (Plate VI., fig. 1).
(From copy of the Kerr *Armorial*, supposed to date from middle of sixteenth century.)
- (B) Seal of JOHN JOHNSTON OF THAT ILK, 1595 (Plate VI., fig. 2), Stodart's *Scottish Arms*. In Stodart's *MS.* there is a rough drawing of the Arms, from which the illustration is taken. In the *Genealogical Account of the Descendants of James Young and Rachel Cruikshank*, by Colonel Wm. Johnston, C.B., published Aberdeen, 1894, is an account of this seal, which is said to be in red wax, and attached to "Caskibein's acquittance of the pryece of Johnstoun, 7th Junii 1595." This deed is said to have been in the Whitehaugh charter chest.
- (C) Arms of JOHNSTON OF CASKIEBEN, c. 1630 (Plate VI., fig. 3), as given in Pont's *MS.*
- (D) In the time of the fourth Baronet (the third having died in 1690) Arms were recorded in the Lyon Office in the year 1695 (Plate VI., fig. 4). The Arms are said to be those of the "then deceased SIR GEORGE JOHNSTON," who was created a Baronet in 1626. I think it is very doubtful if the said Sir George ever used the Arms as recorded, because there is nothing in existence to show that these North Country Johnstons used the Saltire and Chief of the South Country families before the date of the grant. The second reason for doubting that the recorded Arms were those of the first Baronet is that by reference to the Arms of the Johnstons of Annandale (page 21) it will be seen that the red chief with gold cushions is a comparatively modern alteration. Johnston of Annandale first recorded the red chief with gold cushions in 1694, and I think that grant inspired the North Country claimant "of that Ilk" to follow the example in 1695.
- (E) Colonel Wm. Johnston, C.B., has in his possession a panel, erected by Sir John Johnston, fourth Baronet, about 1710, in the front of the gallery of the old Church of Dyce. It shows the Arms as recorded, except that wreaths are shown round the *heads* of the Supporters.
- (F) In the *History* of the family, by Alexander Johnston of the Boginjoss branch, are given the Arms of the JOHNSTONS OF BOGINJOSS AND VIEWFIELD (Plate VI., fig. 5). The *difference* being the *chief wavy*. These Arms are not recorded.
- (G) COLONEL WM. JOHNSTON, C.B., OF NEWTON DEE, a descendant of Boginjoss and heir presumptive to the Baronetcy, recorded Arms in the Lyon Office in 1903 (Plate VI., fig. 6). The *difference* being a *gold border*.
- (H) ARTHUR JOHNSTON, the poet, d. 1641. Arms ascribed to him appear in one of the windows on the north side of the Mitchell Hall, Marischal College,

Aberdeen ; also in the Melvin Memorial Window, erected in 1885 in King's College Library, Aberdeen ; and also on the ceiling of the Council Chamber, Aberdeen. But all three show the recorded Coat of 1695, and so, in my opinion, are not correct. As regards the example on the ceiling of the Council Chamber, the Arms originally painted there were those of the Johnstons of Hilton, Berwickshire, *see* page 48 (H), but they were altered in 1896 as stated.

- (I) WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M.D., brother of the poet. His Arms are painted on the ceiling of Old Marischal College, Aberdeen ; date about 1680 (Plate VI., fig. 8).
- (J) WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M.D. His Arms also appear in the great window of the Mitchell Hall, Aberdeen, impaling those of his wife, Barbara Forbes. The Arms there shown are the same as in (I) above. Both (I) and (J) are probably correct.
- (K) WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M.D. Another example of his Arms is on one of the "broads" recording sundry mortifications to the burgh of Aberdeen, and now hanging on the walls of a staircase in the Town House. These "broads" date from 1709. The Arms shown are as in Plate VI., fig. 7, but in the original the *chief* is uncoloured. In Jamesone's portrait of Wm. Johnston, in the hall of Marischal College, a red flower (tulip or carnation) is introduced above the right ear. I have my doubts about these Arms being correct (*see* remarks in (D) above).
- (L) Seal of ROBERT JOHNSTON, Bailie of Aberdeen, 1617 (Plate VI., fig. 9). (From cast of seal in British Museum.) He is probably Robert Johnston of Crimond who was Provost of Aberdeen in 1635.
- (M) JOHN JOHNSTON, Professor of Divinity at St. Andrews, d. 1611. He belonged to the Crimond branch. His Arms, painted about 1680, are on the ceiling of Old Marischal College, Aberdeen, but are the same as (I) above.
- (N) JOHN JOHNSTON. Another example of his Arms is on one of the "broads" above referred to, painted from 1709 (Plate VI., fig. 10). These have a very doubtful value (*see* remarks (D) above).
- (O) JAMES JOHNSTON, late Major 61st Foot, who died 1794, recorded his Arms in the Lyon Office in 1764 (Plate VI., fig. 11). He is there stated to be descended from Caskieben, but I cannot trace the connection.

NOTE.—In Volume XI., New Series, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, is an interesting article on the "Heraldic Representations at Marischal College, Aberdeen," by Dr P. J. Anderson, to whom I am indebted for some of the information given above.

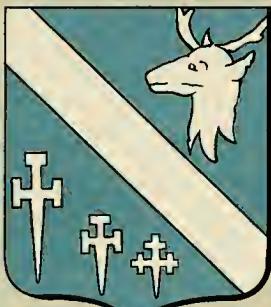


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

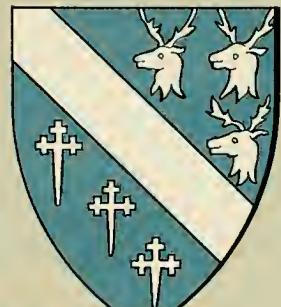


Fig. 3.

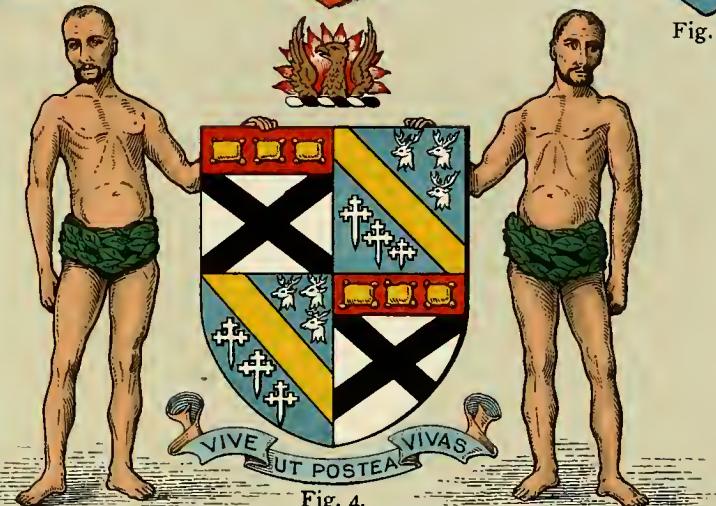


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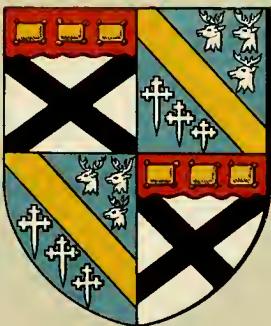


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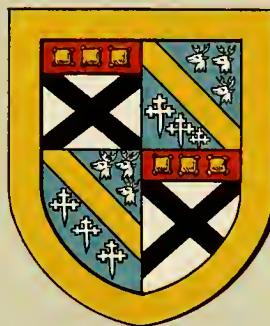


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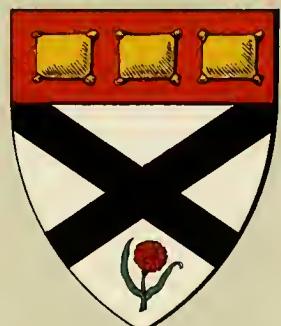


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

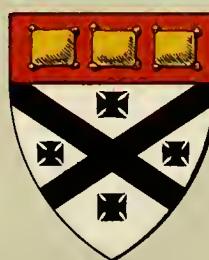


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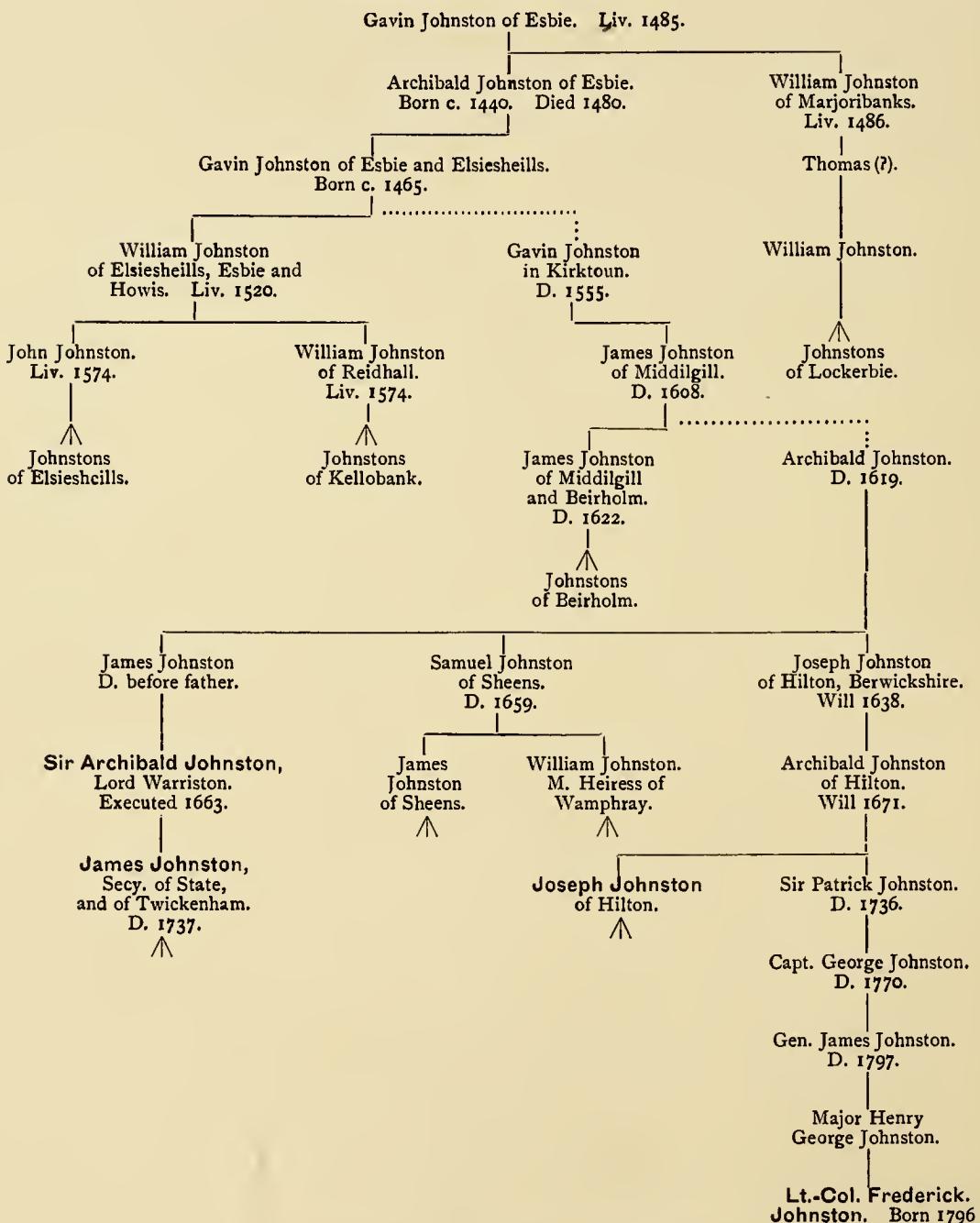


Fig. 11.

VII.

The Johnstons of Esbie, Elsiesheills, Kellobank, Middilgill, Beirholm, Warriston, Sheens, Hilton, and Lockerbie.

The Johnstons of Esbie, Elsiesheills, Kellobank, Middlgill, Beirholm, Warriston, Sheens, Hilton, and Lockerbie.



The Johnstons of Esbie, Elsiesheills, Kellobank, Middilgill, Beirholm, Warriston, Sheens, Hilton, and Lockerbie.

THE families composing this group have been connected by various authors, but wherever the connection has not yet been proved I have used dotted lines in the accompanying pedigree.

Gavin Johnston of Esbie, living 1485, may have been a son of one of the Johnstons of that Ilk, Dumfriesshire. He was father of Archibald Johnston and of William Johnston of Marjoribanks, whose son (Thomas?), in a Buccleuch Charter of about 1569, is said to be grandfather of Mungo Johnston of Lockerbie.

Archibald Johnston, above referred to, died in his father's lifetime, leaving a son, the second Gavin of Esbie, who was father of William Johnston of Esbie, Elsiesheills, and Howis, and probably of Gavin Johnston in Kirkton of Kirkpatrick *juxta*.

William of Esbie and Elsiesheills was father of John, from whom descend the Johnstons of Elsiesheills. He was also probably father of William Johnston of Reidhall, from whom descend the Johnstons of Kellobank. The connection of Kellobank and Elsiesheills is given in the pedigrees collected by the Rev. Joseph Hunter and printed by the Harleian Society. The pedigree there given is however not correct in some of the details. Gavin Johnston in Kirkton was father of James of Middilgill, who was father of James of Middilgill and Beirholm, ancestor of the Johnstons of Beirholm. He was also probably father of Archibald Johnston, ancestor of the Johnstons of Warriston; of Sheens; and later Johnstons of Wamphray; and of Hilton, Berwickshire, and Huttonhall.

A R M S.

(A) JOHNSTON OF KELLOBANK (Plate VII., fig. 1). They are given by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., author of the "History of Hallamshire," in *Familiae Minorum Gentium*, Vol. XXXIX., Harleian Society, as: *Silver, a black saltire; on a red chief two gold wool packs.*

(B) JOHNSTON OF BEIRHOLM (Plate VII., fig. 2). Nisbet in his *Heraldry*, 1722, gives Johnston of Benholm, evidently a mistake for Beirholm, as: *Silver a saltire and chief red, the last charged with three gold cushions, all within a silver border.*

NOTE.—As the Arms are differenced by a border, it is probable that the saltire was black as usual.

(C) Seal of SIR ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, LORD WARRISTON. Laing in *Scottish Seals* describes "small signet shows saltire and chief with three cushions; crest, helmet and motto damaged." The Arms as Laing describes them are the same as Johnston of that Ilk.

(D) JOHNSTON OF WARRISTON (Plate VII., fig. 3). *Silver a black engrailed saltire, on a red chief three gold cushions* (Burke's *Armory* and Robson's *British Herald*, 1830).

(E) Seal of JAMES JOHNSTON, son of Lord Warriston, and Secretary of State. He was later known as "of Twickenham" (Plate VII., fig. 4). Sir Wm. Fraser in the *Annandale Book* describes his seal as showing a saltire and chief, the latter charged with three stars each of four points. This is evidently a mistake, the "stars" are either very small or they are badly drawn cushions with exaggerated corners. The same effect will be seen in the Arms of Johnston of Elphinstone (Plate IV., fig. 5).

(F) JOHNSTONE OF TWICKENHAM (Plate VII., fig. 5). *Silver a black saltire, on a red chief three silver cushions.* (Another version has gold cushions, Robson *British Herald*, 1830).

(G) JOHN JOHNSTON or JOHNSON OF WROXEL, Isle of Wight, who claimed descent from Johnston of Sheens, recorded Arms in the Lyon Office in 1735 (Plate VII., fig. 6):—

ARMS. *Silver a black saltire, in base a blue mullet, and on a red chief three gold cushions.*

CREST. *A spur, winged silver.*

MOTTO. *Sic paratuo.*

(H) JOSEPH JOHNSTON OF HILTON, Berwickshire, recorded Arms in the Lyon Office between 1672-77 (Plate VII., fig. 7):—

ARMS. *Silver a black engrailed saltire, on a red engrailed chief three gold cushions.*

CREST. *A sword and dagger proper, hilted gold, crossing each other saltireways, with points uppermost.*

MOTTO. *Paratus ad arma.*

(I) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK JOHNSTON OF LONDON, great-great-grandson of Sir Patrick Johnston, brother of Joseph Johnston of Hilton, recorded Arms in the Lyon Office in 1844. Same arms, crest and motto as Hilton (H) (Plate VII., fig. 7).

(J) JOHNSTON OF LOCKERBIE. According to *Historical MSS. Commission Report* of the Buccleuch manuscripts at Drumlanrig Castle (Vol. I., Part I, page 67), there is apparently in existence there a seal of Mungo Johnston of Lockerbie, connected with "Letters of Slains" about 1569, but I have not been able to see it.

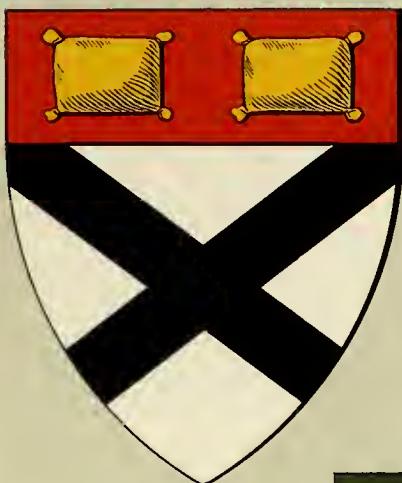


Fig. 1.

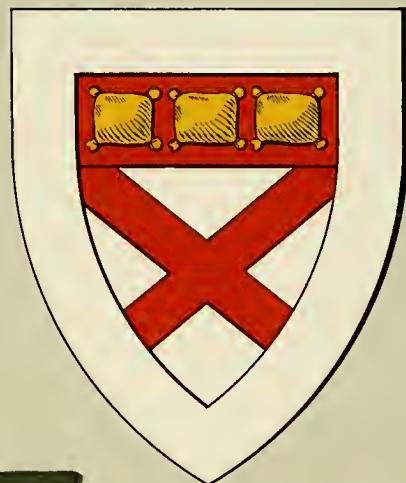


Fig. 2.

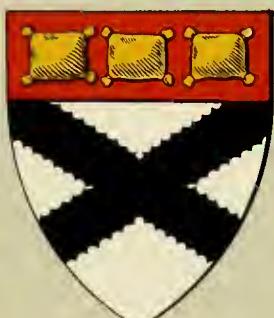


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

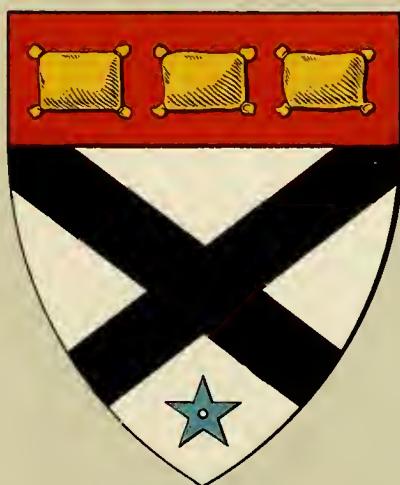


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

VIII.

Other Johnstons

Other Johnstons.

(1) JOHNSTON, CATHERINE, wife of John Adamson, seal 1567 (Plate VIII., fig. 1). (From description in Laing's *Scottish Seals*.)

(2) JOHNSTON, JANET, wife of Wm. Armstrong of Sark, who died 1658. Arms on monument in Morton Churchyard; Armstrong impaled with Johnston (Plate VIII., fig. 2). (From illustration in Armstrong's *Liddesdale*.)

(3) JOHNSTON, MARGARET, seal 1584 (Plate VIII., fig. 3). (From cast of seal in British Museum.)

(4) JOHNSTON OF (?):—
 ARMS. *Silver, a black saltire; on a red chief three silver cushions, each charged with a pellet.*
 CREST. *A red griffin's head erased.*
 —(Robson's *British Herald*, 1830.)

(5) JOHNSTON OF ARMAGH AND DUBLIN, REV. RICHARD J., Rector of Kilmore, said to be descended from Wm. Johnston, who served at siege of Londonderry in 1689:—
 ARMS. *Silver, a black saltire; in chief a green shamrock, and in base a red heart crowned gold; on a red chief three gold cushions.*
 CREST. *An arm in armour, charged on the elbow with a red spur rowel and holding a sword erect.*
 MOTTO. *Nunquam non paratus.*
 —(Burke's *Armory*.)

(6) JOHNSTON OF ARMAGH AND DUBLIN. To descendants of above Rev. Richard J. (No. 5):—
 ARMS. 1 and 4. Johnston, as in (No. 5); 2. *Blue, six silver lions rampant;* 3, 2, 1. *Armed and tongued red, on an ermine canton a bull's scalp proper (CHENEY);* 3. *Quarterly; 1 and 4. Red, three pierced ermine cinquefoils, on a silver canton a green shamrock slipped;* 2 and 3. *Silver, a black galley, sails furled, oars in action (HAMILTON).*
 CREST and MOTTO as (No. 5).
 —(Burke's *Armory*.)

(7) JOHNSTON OF BLACKWOOD:—

ARMS. *Silver, a saltire and chief black, the latter charged with three gold cushions.*

—(Nisbet's Heraldry; there said to be "as in Workman's MS.")

(8) JOHNSTON OF CARNBALLOCH. Same as Westerhall, which see, page 26 (D). (Burke's Armory.)

This family can be traced back to Patrick Johnston of Carnsalloch, born 1634, who is said to be a grandson of Robert Johnston of Carnsalloch, living 1560. This Robert Johnston married Marion or Margaret Maxwell, and had a son, Robert. He had also an illegitimate son, Mungo.

(9) JOHNSTON OF CLOTHRIE (CLACHRIE OR CLAUCHRIE), JOHN. He was Bailie, Provost, and M.P. of Glasgow, and recorded Arms in the Lyon Office between 1672-77 (Plate VIII., fig. 4).

MOTTO. *Appropinquat Dies.*

These Arms afterwards (1868) quartered by Maxwell of Munches.

There was a Thomas Johnston of Clachrie, living 1599, and after his death the lands were granted to Wm. Lindsay of Edinburgh in 1611. There was also an Archibald Johnston of Clachrie in 1617. Then there was John, whose son John succeeded him in 1690, and who recorded Arms. He was followed by his son Thomas in 1746, who left a daughter, Margaret, who married Hugh McCornoch of Dumfries.

(10) JOHNSTON OF COWHILL. Same as Westerhall, which see, page 26 (D). (Burke's Armory.) This family begins with George Johnston, born 1738.

(11) JOHNSTON OF DUBLIN, CHARLES BOLTON J., son of Charles Oliver J.:—

ARMS. *Black, a bend, and in sinister chief a tower silver, all within a border gobony silver and blue.*

CREST. *A horse walking, per fess, silver and black.*

MOTTO. *Festina lente.*

—(Burke's Armory.)

These Arms are founded on those of Plunket.

(12) JOHNSON OF EDINBURGH:—

ARMS. *Silver, a black saltire between an crescent and decrescent in the flanks blue, and a green palm branch in base; on a black chief three silver cushions.*

CREST. *A winged spur proper.*

MOTTO. *Nunquam non paratus.*

—(Robson's British Herald.)

(13) JOHNSTON OF EDINBURGH, THOMAS B. J., son of Andrew J., Writer, recorded Arms in the Lyon Office, 1887 (Plate VIII., fig. 5).

MOTTO. *Ready Aye Ready.*

He was a brother of Sir Wm. Johnston of Kirkhill and Alexr. Keith Johnston, LL.D.

(14) JOHNSTON OF EDSTON GARTHE, JOHN. Died 1718. Arms on monument in Churchyard of Kirkpatrick juxta, Dumfries. Same as Johnston of that Ilk: *A saltire with three cushions in chief.*

(15) JOHNSTON OF GORMUCK, PATRICK, recorded Arms in the Lyon Office between 1680-87 (Plate VIII., fig. 6).

MOTTO. *Securior quo paratior.*

He was collector of Excise for Perth, 1700, 1701, 1704.

(16) JOHNSTON OF KELTON, ROBERT. Died 1714. Arms on monument in St. Michael's Churchyard, Dumfries (Plate VIII., fig. 7). He was a brother of Johnston of Clothrie (compare with fig. 4, same plate). He was succeeded by his son, Captain Robert Johnston, who married Grizell Craik, and died without issue about 1730, being succeeded by his two sisters, Ann Johnston or M'Dowall and Marianne Johnston.

(17) JOHNSTON OF KNAPPAGH AND GLENAULE, CO. ARMAGH:—

ARMS. *Silver, a black saltire; on a blue chief three gold cushions.*

CREST. *An arm in armour holding a sword erect.*

MOTTO. *Nunquam non paratus.* —(Burke's *Armory*.)

(18) JOHNSTON AND KROEGEBORN, family of, in Germany, claims descent from the Johnstons of Craigieburn and Poldean (Plate VIII., fig. 8). There is one *Supporter*, and the *Crest* is quarterly.

MOTTO. *Nunquam non paratus.*

Simon, son of John Johnston of Craigieburn, went to Poland, and his descendants have flourished in Silesia and Germany. One of these, Maximilian von Johnston und Kroegeborn, is Chamberlain to the Emperor of Germany, and has had printed two histories of this family—in 1891 and 1895.

(19) JOHNSTON OF LATHRISK AND WEDDERBY, FIFE; AND BAVELAW, MIDLOTHIAN, DAVID J., Advocate, son of David J. of Lathrisk, recorded Arms in the Lyon Office, 1797 (Plate VIII., fig. 9).

MOTTO. *Semper paratus.*

David Johnston, first of Lathrisk, died before 1810, and his wife in 1819. The eldest son, David, who recorded Arms, died in 1809; the second son, Captain John, died 1795; and the third son, William, succeeded to the estates. In 1819 he married "Bonnie Jean," daughter of Sholto Douglas, and their son George was the last Johnston possessor of Lathrisk. On his death, unmarried, the estates went to Mr Maitland Makgill Crichton, a descendant of Mary Johnston, daughter of David, first of Lathrisk, who in 1794 married Charles Maitland.

(20) JOHNSTON OF LITTLEMOUNT, CO. FERMANAGH, ARTHUR:—

ARMS. *Silver, a black saltire between a shamrock in chief and flanks, and a red heart crowned gold in base; on a red chief three gold cushions.*

CREST. *A winged spur.*

MOTTO. *Nunquam non paratus.*

—(Burke's *Armory*.)

(21) JOHNSTON OF LONDON, FORMERLY OF EDINBURGH, JOHN LAWSON J., recorded Arms in Lyon Office in 1897 (Plate VIII., fig. 10).

MOTTO. *Nunquam non paratus.*

At one time he had a business in Edinburgh, and was afterwards the discoverer and proprietor of "Bovril."

(22) JOHNSTON OF LONDON, GEORGE LAWSON, son of (No. 21), recorded Arms in Lyon Office, 1901 (Plate VIII., fig. 11).

MOTTO as (No. 21.)

He married in 1902 a daughter of Lord St. John of Bletso.

(23) JOHNSTON OF PITKEIRIE, FIFE, ANDREW. He was First Magistrate of Anstruther Easter, and died 1765. He recorded Arms in the Lyon Office in 1755 (Plate VIII., fig. 12).

MOTTO. *Assiduitate.* His son, Andrew J. of Rennyhill, had the Motto changed in 1799 to *Nunquam non paratus.*

From Andrew Johnston of Pitkeirie there have descended four generations of Andrews, five in all. The second was of Rennyhill; the fourth was M.P. for St. Andrews, and sold Rennyhill in 1853; the fifth resides in Essex, and has been M.P. for that county.

(24) JOHNSTON OF POLTON, NEAR EDINBURGH, JOHN. He was a Bailie of Edinburgh in 1672, when the Earl of Annandale and Hartfell appointed him one of the guardians of his children. He recorded Arms in the Lyon Office, 1676 (Plate VIII., fig. 13).

MOTTO. *Sic paratio.*

These Arms are cut on the stone sundial still at Polton House.

John Johnston left an only daughter, Magdalen, who married Jas. Murray of Outerston, by whom she was mother of Sir Jas. Murray, fifth Bart. of Hilhead (now of Dunerne).

(25) JOHNSTON (OF STRAITON, LINLITHGOWSHIRE?), JAMES, son of the Rev. James J., minister of Stonehouse. He recorded Arms in the Lyon Office between 1672-77 (Plate VIII., fig. 14).

MOTTO. *Ex sola virtute honos.*

James Johnston, who recorded Arms, is supposed to be the ancestor of the Johnstons of Straiton. If so, Robert Johnston of Straiton was his eldest son. He died about 1716, and was succeeded by his brother, Alexander, who, dying about 1766, left a son, Alexander, and a daughter, married to Sir Wm. Hamilton, Bart. The last Alexander died 1793, leaving two sons: Alexander, died 1796, and James, who married a Baillie of Polkemmet, and had a son, James Johnston of Straiton, who was at one time M.P. for Stirling. He died in 1841, and his nephew, Robert Hawthorn Johnston Stewart of Physgill family, was retoured his heir.

(26) JOHNSTON OF WARDMILNES recorded Arms in the Lyon Office between 1672-77 (Plate VIII., fig. 15).

MOTTO. *Sine fraude fidus.*

The Scottish Parliament ratified contract of thirlage between David Johnston of Wardmilnes and burgh of Aberbrothock in 1663.

(27) JONSON, BEN, the poet, died 1637, said to be of Border descent; and according to Symond's *Life* of him, his Arms were: *Three spindles or rhombi.* (QUERY. *Cushions placed lozenge-ways.*)



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

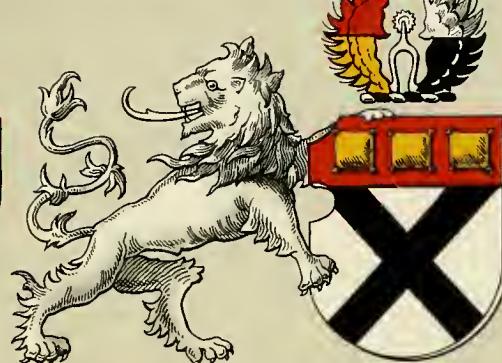


Fig. 8.

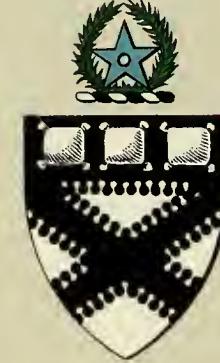


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.

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